

be considered synonymous with *Trichophyllum integrifolium* Hook., not with *Bahia gracilis* H. & A. The writer does not believe that this distinction in achene surface is of sufficient constancy or importance for separating any of the three, and proposes to place them together under *Eriophyllum lanatum* var. *integrifolium* (Hook.) Smiley (13).

- (1) Gen. N. Am. Pl. 1: 166. 1818.
- (2) Fl. Am. Sept. 560. 1814.
- (3) Fl. Bor.-Am. 1: 316. 1833.
- (4) Acad. Nat. Sci. Phil. Journ. 7: 35. 1834.
- (5) Prodr. 5: 656. 1836.
- (6) Bot. Cal. 1: 381. 1876.
- (7) Am. Acad. Proc. 19: 26. 1883.
- (8) Syn. Fl. 1²: 331. 1886.
- (9) Bot. Beechey Voy. 353. 1840.
- (10) N. Y. Bot. Gard. Mem. 1: 422. 1900.
- (11) N. Am. Fl. 34: 92. 1915.
- (12) U. S. Nat. Herb. Contr. 11: 583. 1906.
- (13) Univ. Calif. Publ. Bot. 9: 378. 1921.

University of California, Berkeley, December, 1933.

THE BOTANICAL EXPLORERS OF CALIFORNIA.—XI

WILLIS LINN JEPSON

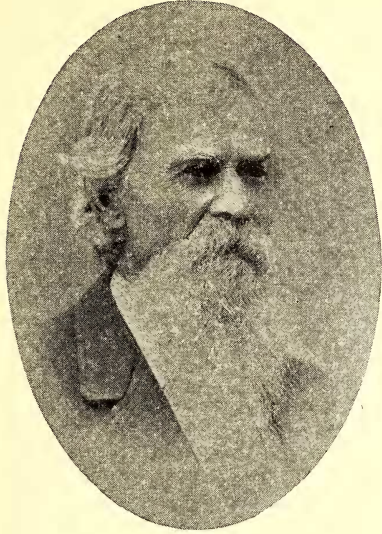
George W. Dunn

George W. Dunn was born in Seneca County, New York, on May 18, 1814. He taught a school of seventy-five pupils when he was sixteen. In 1850, when he was thirty-seven, the mining excitement of gold days drew him to California. For several years he worked in the placer mines, but lost all his money. From this moment he determined that he would try no further to make money and so turned collector for the rest of his life. From about 1860 until the time of his death in 1905, he gave his entire time to collecting a great variety of natural history objects, but especially plants and beetles. In the course of this work he traveled widely over California and made twelve trips into Lower California. He was with E. L. Greene on the expedition to Guadalupe and Cedros islands in 1885.

An extremely well known collector in early days, he was perhaps the most remarkable physically of any such in California. When scarcely more than a lad it was my chance to meet him for a few minutes. He was then seventy-seven, straight, powerfully built, full six feet tall, his head crowned by a dense thatch of gray-white hair. When eighty-eight he still climbed pine trees near one hundred feet high for cones, and at that time told me that he slept over night on the ground anywhere at will.

He was the discoverer of many new species; amongst others he first made known *Quercus Palmeri* Engelmann from Lower California. This oak was named *Quercus Dunnii* by Albert Kellogg but Kellogg's publication was a little late and so failed in

priority. Mr. Carl Purdy, in a revisional paper, named *Calochortus Dunnii* in his honor in 1901, based on material collected by him at Julian, San Diego County.



GEORGE W. DUNN

For many years San Diego was his home and he here maintained near the heart of the city a curious naturalist's den piled to the ceilings with plant and animal materials of all kinds. Dunn was one of the contributors to *Zoe*. Accordingly, we note an article, "Tiger Beetles of California," appearing in volume two of that journal, along with another, "Coleoptera and Mollusca of the Ocean Beach at San Francisco." Long associated with the California Academy of Sciences, he was elected a resident member on March 16, 1874. The year 1892 finds him a resident of

San Francisco again where he was a member of the California Zoological Club of that city.

REBECCA MERRITT AUSTIN

During the entire period of a long life of botanical field work in northeastern California, Mrs. Austin invariably distributed her material under the name R. M. Austin and her letters and articles were so signed so far as known to me. Her full married name was Rebecca Merritt Austin. The name as given in my biography of her on page 130 preceding is an error and was derived from an old letter not written by her.

As time passes it is evident that many species collected by Mrs. Austin in Butte, Plumas, Lassen and Modoc counties have been found only once in that region or only once in California. Recently I noted that the rather conspicuous *Lysimachia thyrsoflora* L. collected by her at Big Meadows in Plumas County sixty years ago or so has never been found since. Likewise *Boykinia ranunculifolia* is still known from California only from her collections. Other rarities found by her which need re-collecting are *Utricularia intermedia* Hayne and *U. minor* L.—W. L. J.